

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

Golf Club Putter

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

Not applicable

STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR DEVELOPMENT

Not applicable

INCORPORATION-BY-REFERENCE OF MATERIAL SUBMITTED ON A COMPACT DISC

Not applicable

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

This invention relates generally to the field of golf club design and construction, and more particularly to a unique golf club putter head design formed of multiple metals.

Description of Related Art

The field of golf has enjoyed perhaps the greatest proliferation of equipment improvements available to its avid participants of any hobby or pastime. The popularity of professional golf has heightened not only participation by tremendously increasing numbers of golfers, but has also consequently spurred the development and introduction of very sophisticated equipment designs and materials.

The golf club putter in general has been the recipient of great inventive effort directed toward the achievement of the ultimate putter design. One such effort is disclosed in U.S. Patent 6,393,089 invented by Bonneau which teaches an inverted mass relieved putter head in the form of a general block of metal having a conventional striking

face with mass relieved portions behind the face of the putter head club. A plug of heavy metal is centered at the center of gravity to add stiffness with emphasis on the use of exotic materials for proper head weight.

A customizable golf putter head with a face insert is taught by Anderson in U.S. Patent 6,478,694. The face member has a cavity formed in its rear surface to receive a weighted face insert. In a very recent U.S. Patent 6,679,782, Tang discloses a putter head having a body preferably formed of stainless steel, the body including a face portion, a crown portion, a sole portion and an aft mass portion to achieve novel inertial properties. An alignment means for aiming a golf ball during putting is also provided.

A golf club with interchangeable sole is taught by Lu in U.S. Patent 5,938,540. This allows for customizing the club head with selected ground-engaging sole plates to more closely match ground and grass conditions. An adjustable golf putter is disclosed in U.S. Patent 6,024,652 by Westbrook teaching a novel energy transmitting head composition which transmits vibrational energy upon contact with a golf ball. A unique layered design of high density elastomer, PVDF, carbon fiber, polyester resin and aluminum is disclosed.

Another golf putter head design is disclosed by Caiozzo in U.S. Patent 5,916,035. This golf putter head includes an arcuate cavity extending from the back surface of the hitting face and a semi-circular rear section attached to and extending back from the front section. A keyhole-shaped cutout formed into the semi-circular lip for weight/balance redistribution is also provided. Still another golf putter head is disclosed by Bolanos in U.S. Patent 5,571,052 teaching a club head body having a center of mass, the center of

effort located on the striking face in axial alignment with the center of mass to define an axis of effort extending through the club head body.

A balanced putter with top spin facility is disclosed by Baker in U.S. Patent 5,716,290. This club head includes a member securable to the exterior surface of the club head formed of a material different from the material constituting the club head itself, the member having an arcuate configuration for striking the ball.

Hettinger, in U.S. Patent 6,095,931 teaches a bimetallic golf club head having a weighted body for lowering the center of gravity of the club head itself in order to achieve an increase in the vertical gear effect upon impact with a golf ball. In U.S. Patent 5,290,035, a balanced golf club putter taught by Hannon includes two chambers that increase the proportion of heel and toe mass relative to the center mass and decreases the cross sectional area of head material to increase vibration transmitted upon the shaft upon ball impact.

Another golf club head design disclosed in U.S. Patent 3,995,857 as taught by Cochran includes a golf club head having a high radius of gyration formed of steel and having tungsten embedded inserts added to the heel and toe areas of the club head itself. In U.S. Patent 5,921,871, Fisher teaches a golf putter head design with interchangeable rebound control inserts which are readily interchangeable to provide higher or lower rebound factors depending upon the speed of the green.

Colucci, in U.S. Patent 6,692,372 teaches a putter head which includes three long plastic insert sighting lines to assist a golfer in lining up the club head with the intended target. The patent to White, U.S. Patent 5,335,913, teaches a golf club putter head having a removable blade forming a front striking surface in a fashion such that the blade

may be adjustably positioned longitudinally with respect to the body of the putter head. Two protrusions are provided on the bottom surface which position the blade above the grass surface.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

This invention is directed to a golf club putter head including an elongated body formed of a first metal and having an upright front portion defining a ball striking face, enlarged heel and toe portions symmetrically shaped about a vertical central axis of said body, and a horizontal bottom portion defining outer portions of beveled bottom surfaces. The front and bottom portions have a thickness at each central portion thereof which is substantially less than a width and a height, respectively, of the heel and toe portions. A slanted elongated cavity having a longitudinal axis receives and secures a lower distal end of a golf club shaft. A sole plate formed of a second metal is secured within a mating slot formed into only a central portion of the bottom surface. A front edge of the sole plate also forms a lower central portion of the ball striking face while a bottom surface of the sole plate is continuous with the bottom surfaces of the body. A balance weight formed of a third metal denser than that of the first metal is positioned and secured into a mating cavity formed into the bottom surface of the heel portion to cause the putter head to be balanced about the longitudinal axis of the golf club shaft.

It is therefore an object of this invention to provide a uniquely configured golf putter head formed of multiple materials having different densities, hardnesses and wear factors to achieve desired results of balance and rigidity.

Another object of this invention is to provide a golf putter head having a greater portion of the club head mass positioned at the heel and toe of the golf club head.

Yet another object of this invention is to provide a golf putter head formed substantially of cast brass or bronze material and incorporating a sole plate formed of stainless steel having harder, more wear resistant characteristics disposed at the center part of the sole of the club head.

Still another object of this invention is to provide a golf putter head having greater mass distribution at the heel and toe of the club head and being balanced about an upwardly extending slanted longitudinal axis of the club handle when attached to the club head.

A further object of this invention is to provide a golf putter head having a planar striking face which includes a diamond scored or grooved pattern for greater ball striking consistency.

In accordance with these and other objects which will become apparent hereinafter, the instant invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWING(S)

Figure 1 is a top plan view of the golf putter head of the invention.

Figure 2 is a rear elevation view of Figure 1 showing a lower portion of the club handle in phantom.

Figure 3 is a right side elevation view of Figure 2.

Figure 4 is a section view in the direction of arrows 4-4 in Figure 3.

Figure 5 is a front elevation view of one embodiment showing a plain striking face of this embodiment.

Figure 6 is a front elevation view of an alternate embodiment of the striking face showing a diamond-scored face.

Figure 7 is a bottom plan view of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Referring now to the drawings, one embodiment of the invention is there shown generally at numeral **10** and includes an elongated body **11** formed of a first metal, preferably brass or bronze, in cast, homogenous form. The cast body **11** includes an upright front portion **12** defining a planar front ball striking face **24** and also having enlarged heel and toe portions, **16** and **14**, respectively (the reverse being the case for a right-handed golfer). The body **11** further includes a horizontal bottom portion **18** defining the outer portions of beveled bottom surfaces **32a** and **32b** of a beveled bottom surface **32**.

The upright front portion **12** and the central bottom portion **18** have thicknesses which are substantially less than the width and height, respectively, of the heel and toe portions **16** and **14**, respectively. This arrangement provides sufficient stiffness in the central portion of the club head **10** while providing an increased weight distribution and inertia at the toe and heel portions.

Positioned centrally with respect to the length and width of the club head **10** is a slanted, elongated cavity **30** and mating aligned upper aperture **28** oriented at an angle **40**, preferably 18° with respect to vertical, along centerline **CL** of the golf club shaft **S** shown in phantom in Figure 2. By this arrangement, the golf club shaft **S** may be inserted into the cavity **30** through upper aperture **28** and secured in place as shown, in part, in Figure 4 by the securement of an internal tapered ferrel by an elongated threaded

fastener passed downwardly through the hollow golf club shaft **S** into a threaded cavity **34**.

A generally flat sole plate **20** formed of stainless steel is secured by suitable epoxy glue or silver solder into a tightly fitted mating cavity **21**. The sole plate **20**, formed of stainless steel, provides for greater wear resistance. Moreover, with its increased hardness over that of brass or bronze used to form the body **11**, as best seen in Figure 4, the front edge **24a** thereof defines the lower central portion of the ball striking face **24** for heightened ball striking crispness and enhanced accuracy. Note that the ball striking surface **24** is oriented at an angle **A**, preferably 4° , with respect to vertical in a tipped back fashion to add a very slight loft or lifting force when the golf ball is struck during each putting stroke.

Again, the horizontal bottom portion **18** is thinned substantially down to surface **17** so as to minimize the weight of the putter head **10** in the central portion thereof. Each of the heel and toe portions, **16** and **14**, respectively, cooperatively define beveled bottom surfaces **32b** and **32a**, respectively, while the central portion of the beveled bottom surface **32** is defined by the bottom surface **32c** of the sole plate **20**. The preferred angle of bevel, angle **B** in Figure 5, is in the range of about 6° , for a total angular bevel between surface **32b** and **32a** of 12° . Note that the center junction of the two bevel central portion **34a** is radiused at about a 6° radius.

It should be clearly understood at this point that the sole plate **20**, formed of harder and greater wear resistant stainless steel, serves multiple functions to enhance performance of the golf putter head **10**. First, the wear resisting characteristic of the bottom surface **32c** is greatly enhanced over that of the brass body **11** forming the

beveled surface outer portions **32a** and **32b**. Moreover, because the lower central portion of the ball striking face **24** at **24a** in Figure 4 is defined by one flat edge of the sole plate **20**, a crisper more defined striking characteristic against a golf ball is achieved during putting.

Two alternate embodiments of the golf ball striking face **24** and **24'** are shown in Figures 5 and 6. In Figure 5, the ball striking face **24** is shown as being substantially smooth, flat and uninterrupted. However, in Figure 6, the same flat smooth uninterrupted surface **24'** has been scored as shown typically at **36** with a diamond pattern over the entire golf ball striking surface **24'**. These diamond oriented scores **36** are spaced apart approximately 0.3", having a minimal depth of about .02" to 0.4" and a width of approximately 0.1". By this diamond scored texturing surface **24'**, the contact with the golf ball during a putting stroke is enhanced to more accurately impose the desired directional control and loft into the golf ball when struck.

Referring lastly to Figures 2 and 7, the preferred embodiment of the invention is in balanced form about the centerline **CL** of the golf club shaft **S** shown in phantom in Figure 2. Because the club head **10** is substantially symmetric in overall configuration, the angular orientation of the centerline **CL** at 18° with respect to vertical causes a club head **10** unbalance about centerline **CL**. To effect a perfect balance of the club head **10**, a suitably sized metal plug **22** is provided fitted into a cavity **38** and adhered using an epoxy glue or silver solder into the brass which comprises the body **11** itself. The preferred metal for this balance plug **22** is an Elkonite product formed of alloys and containing tungsten for increased density. The product is available in bar form under part number 10W3 from Elkon Works, Inc. of New Jersey. The preferred size has a diameter

of $\frac{3}{4}$ " and a length of 7/16". When placed as shown with respect to the centerline **CL**, very precise club head balance is achieved.

While the instant invention has been shown and described herein in what are conceived to be the most practical and preferred embodiments, it is recognized that departures may be made therefrom within the scope of the invention, which is therefore not to be limited to the details disclosed herein, but is to be afforded the full scope of the claims so as to embrace any and all equivalent apparatus and articles.